

The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.
CLAUDIOUS B. GRANT,
Of Houghton.

For Regents of the University.
CHARLES S. DRAPER, of Saginaw,
WILLIAM J. COOKER, of Lenapee.

President Cleveland says: the rank and file of the army was composed largely of democrats. He must refer to the Southern army. — *Cleveland Leader.*

Another lynching is reported from Mississippi. It was a negro, of course. Why do the correspondents down there telegraph such matters? It would be a great deal more interesting to know of a day when a negro is not lynched. — *Blade.*

One of President Cleveland's last official acts was done in obedience to Southern desire and dictation. He has vetoed the direct tax bill. This most unjust and outrageous discrimination in favor of the disloyal states costs Michigan a plump \$300,000. It will be remembered. — *Detroit Tribune.*

Jeff Davis has crawled out of his hole long enough to say that he does not approve of Mr. Blaine for the Cabinet. Suppose Mr. Davis shall keep quiet until somebody asks his opinion? There is not a man, however obscure, in this whole country whose opinion on any political topic is of less importance to anybody else than Davis's. — *Blade.*

The struggle over the post-office still continues, and as the applicants are all gentlemen and men of good character, it may seem difficult for some to decide as to which one should have the preference; but we think, now would be a good time to adhere to the professions of the republican party, which are, that the men who served their country as soldiers in its time of need, should be preferred, all else being equal, to any others. — *Osgood Co. Herald.*

We regret to see the "race problem" turning up so quickly after the recent democratic defeat. It does not look well. It makes northern men, who are entirely friendly to the south feel hopeless contempt for southern whites. The south has in the negroes an admirable laboring class, patient, docile, used to hard labor and narrow living. If they were not voters they would not be free men. Being voters, no doubt they make mistakes—just as white voters do. We will tell Gov. Lee frankly one thing—the blacks could scarcely have sent a more stupid set of men to Congress from the south, if they had sent the whole delegation, than the whites have done. What we should like to see in the south in men like Gov. Lee would be a disposition to see that the negro has fair play. — *New York Herald, (Dem.).*

The following is a synopsis of the High License Bill which Sen. Chapman presented in the Legislature:

It takes up everything in the liquor line to an annual license of \$1,000. Saloons must be closed Sundays and holidays, and from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m. on other days. If the doors are found open during the prohibited hours, it shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of the law. Every person, whether a dealer or not, is prohibited from giving a minor intoxicating liquors, even at the private house of the donor. Dealers are required to give bonds in a sum not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000. The penalty for selling impure liquor is a fine of from \$25 to \$100, or from ten to sixty days in jail. Druggists must give bonds in \$2,000 with two securities. They are to sell only for medicinal, sacerdotal and mechanical purposes. Wine and cider made from home grown fruits are excepted from the provisions of the act.

A great deal has been said about the G. A. R. being a political organization. Particularly has this been the case in Illinois, where the late defeated democratic candidate for governor resigned from the order charging that it was being run on a political basis for the benefit of the republican candidates. Friday of last week, a joint resolution was before the legislature of that state for an adjournment in order that the capital building might be used for a G. A. R. convention. The resolution was almost solidly opposed by the democratic members, three or four democrats, who were old soldiers and members of the order being honorable exceptions. Representatives Farnell, of Cook county, said: "I am a democrat, always have been, and an old soldier that fought in the first battle of the rebellion and I say now that the G. A. R. is not a political organization." Rep. Cochran, said: "I am a member of that organization and am a democrat and I say I never heard politics discussed in a G. A. R. club room." The resolution prevailed and an adjournment was held until Feb. 25th. — *Chicago Tribune.*

Woman's Work on the Farm.

(Paper read at the Grayling Institute, Feb. 1st, 1890, by Mrs. May Barker.)

Woman's mission in life is very much the same wherever her lot may be cast, for prominently her work is to make the home. If she has been wooed and won by a farmer, it is true that the conditions of her life will vary from those of the wife of a merchant, a lawyer, doctor, or college professor. She will go to her home on the farm, determined to be a true helpmate, and to do, so far as possible, what her hands find to do.

All women will not find the same work on the farm; it will vary according to ability, capability, means and surroundings. There should be a determination to have everything in keeping, and the living and dressing should be according to means and station; and while studying simplicity and harmony the housewife will do well to remember that an atmosphere of refinement and culture, an arrangement of furniture and combination of color and material that will indicate refined taste, will almost lend an air of elegance to the humblest home. Let us do all that we can to banish from our vocabulary the word "countryified," for the time has long since past when the farmers were regarded as a class, ignorant and unable to live by any other means; and the broad acres of well tilled land, sound their praises. Let us not set ourselves so wholly apart from others by our crude and country ways as has been commonly done, but having begun work in this one line resolve to lead in it; adopt improvements, conscious that useful, practical work is the true basis of character. This work is no game of chance and investments in the soil are better than in stock companies or syndicates.

I will remember before my farming days began, visiting friends in the country, but though our welcome was doubly assured, we were pained to note the uneasiness and embarrassment of our friends when the dinner hour approached. But who in all the land has the means at hand for as good a meal as the woman on the farm? Do not for one moment imagine that plain and poor are synonymous terms when applied to the table. Surely well cooked vegetables, with fruit, milk and eggs, ought to satisfy dainty palates, and then if you choose add a cup of coffee, turned to that beautiful golden color which no scientific mixture of Java and Mocha can produce without the addition of cream, you have prepared a meal which no one can fail to enjoy. The arrangement of the table and the manner of serving the food will have quite as much to do with the enjoyment of the meal as the food itself. Napkins and many other little accessories to comfort and etiquette are or should be quite as indispensable to the farm table as to any other. Then when the children go away to visit they will not be mortified and embarrassed to find one laid at their plate, because they are unaccustomed to its use. In fact, the idea should be banished by the women on a farm; that because they are somewhat isolated, anything or anything will do.

It is almost twelve years since I first took up my home in this country; it was much newer then than it is now and when I was preparing to start up here, I met a friend in a store one morning, who expressed her surprise at some purchases I was making. "Why?" she exclaimed, "I thought you were going into the woods to live, what do you want of lace curtains up there?" I replied: "My dear friend, I expect to be just the same person when I get to Crawford County that I am here, and what little I have, I shall hope to enjoy as well."

I would advocate, if necessary, rigid economy, frugality, or almost anything rather than debt; and with this rule in hand, ask for and expect necessary comforts and conveniences, as soon and as fast as can be afforded. Women on a farm should reign, queen of her household. Yet she may at times be of some considerable service in matters outside. She may very properly observe and note the difference in the many varieties of vegetables which she uses from day to day. Some people suppose that all potatoes are alike, and taste alike, but they will find if they investigate that varieties of potatoes are almost as numerous and quite as distinct as of apples. And if we are experimenting with any new variety, (as we almost always are) we can so eager to try them that I always grow impatient for the vines to give signs of maturity. It is my custom to try in succession every variety raised on our farm; some I find are coarse and watery, some grow hollow; others are affected with dark spots, etc. At present, with a long list of varieties that we have tried, I rest content with Beauty of Hebron and White Star. These careful tests enable the farmer to know what he is raising and what will sell most rapidly. We shall suppose there are one or more cows on the farm, as there certainly should be, and the milk after it comes to the house should be the care of the housewife, who should see to it with strictest care and attention that none but the best butter comes from her dairy.

It is just as easy and much more pleasant and satisfactory, by a little experience and much carefulness to make what is called "salt edge" butter that will sell readily for 25 cents the year round, as to make it poor and insipid—a drug on the market.

Buttery too, should be under the wife's care and management. You may choose any of the numberless kinds advertised and puffed in the papers, but the flock that is best cared for will be the flock to pay the best. I am so much interested in this branch of farm work that I should like to say much about it, but do not feel at liberty to do so now. It is so nice to have fresh eggs, through the whole winter, and they may be had by every farmer's wife.

I would urge every mother who lives on a farm to interest her children in the work, just as far as possible, and there is no surer way than to be herself interested in whatever has been assigned them to do. If it is work in the garden, how delightful it will seem to them if mother comes out to weed a few rows; and if the sun seems hot and the work tedious, you will find all the more enjoyment in a few moments with the last magazine while resting, for the while spent in the delightful atmosphere of a country garden.

No pains should be spared nor opportunities let pass to interest the children in the farm home, especially the boys; the girls will more naturally cling to home anyway. But give them enjoyment in common, books, papers and music, and everything attainable that will purify, elevate and bind together the home circle. Let a feeling of love and devotion to one and all pervade the whole atmosphere.

It is true if we consent to care less for the comfort of ourselves and our families our incomes may be largely increased, but what a pitiful gain! This would be at the expense of the delicacies and refinements that make life worth living! No better proof of real gains can be found than the creation of pleasant homes, for the comfort of age and the happiness of youth.

"Earth's grandest hearts have been loving hearts
Since time and earth began,
And the boy who kisses his mother
Is every inch a man."

A woman on a farm should not be one of the helpless kind; for if her husband or hired man are always being called upon to leave their work to help and wait on her, the farm will not prosper. If she wants to use a bit of board she should be able to saw off a piece in an emergency; and she will then not only get what she wants, but a good and vigorous gymnastic exercise thrown in. She should have always at hand a box of nails and a hammer of her own. Accidents often happen where no loss would be incurred if a board could be nailed on immediately. If a paling happens to get off the poultry yard and you all at once discover that the fowls are foraging your beautiful garden, how ridiculous it would be to leave them in their devastating work to look for a man to nail the paling on! It would be like a person walking about shouting "Conflagration!" when the house was on fire. With a little will and practice she can learn "to hit the nail on the head" every time; though no doubt she will hit her finger-nails many times in the effort. I did.

The cows on the farm should be familiar with her presence and she with theirs. This is important for various reasons. The bars are liable to be left down, or the gate opened by some tramp or careless person crossing their enclosure, and they get out while the men are at work on the other part of the farm. All danger of their straying or getting into mischief may then be avoided. The cows may go before them and they will follow, for they know her voice. When they are back again in the lot she should treat them to a little feast, such as a few beets or carrots from the garden; such treatment begets a friendliness, which if occasionally repeated is of too much value to be lost sight of. There should be as soon as practicable a horse on the farm that she can handle, harness and drive. The same kindly feeling should exist as with the cows. The horse is especially susceptible to kindness, being more intelligent than other animals, and a woman's power and influence in handling him may become quite remarkable. Someway they seem to like our ways. A few outs in your hand or a lump of sugar will often be of more service than the strength of an army of men.

But time will not allow me to go further with this subject, except to say that the farmer's wife should have a general knowledge of the whole work on the farm; and knowing that, be prepared to face emergencies as they occur, commanding herself and her all to the God of Heaven who rules over all.

Bucklin's Arnica Salvo.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Corns, Hounds, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at N. H. TRAVER'S Drug Store.

Morit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salvo and Electric Bitters, and have never handled a remedy that sold as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. N. H. TRAVER, Druggist.

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STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING

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9.00	"	7.00
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14.00	"	11.00
16.00	Suit for	12.00
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Merchandise. We have placed on our counters several thousand copies of Sheet Music and Music Books which we offer at cost.

We want you to see our beautiful Organ, black walnut case, 9 stops, which we sell for \$50.00.

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I have received a complete stock of the latest and finest styles in

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These Goods are

marked at a very low figure.

Bear this in mind that I do not offer MY Goods at cost, as I am not here for pleasure or for my health, but to try and make an honest living, as well as anybody else.

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IS SMALL PROFITS, AND QUICK SALES,

as I have purchased

an IMMENSE STOCK and have not

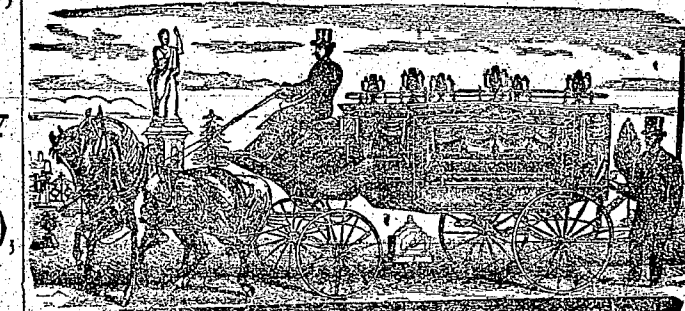
room to place it.

This is the reason why I offer, and will sell my goods at less figures than they can be bought for anywhere else in the State.

I am Yours Respectfully,

H. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

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AT TRAVER'S FURNITURE ROOMS

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

C. L. SAUNDERS & CO., PATENTS

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UNDERTAKERS, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A FULL line of Coffins, Caskets and Funerals Robes kept constantly on hand. Funerals attended in town or country, with a handsome Hearse. Charges moderate. July 7-12

I. M. SILSBY, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch. Post Office, Roscommon, Mich.

C. W. WIGHT,

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CITY MARKET,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish and

Canned Goods,

Butter, Eggs, Lard, and Vegetables of all kinds. In fact everything usually kept in a first class market. Full weight and reasonable prices. Market on Michigan Avenue.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TERMS, CASH!!

Sept. 24, y1

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LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH

BRIEFY BRIEFLY

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED BY WIRE FROM FAR AND NEAR

An Entertaining and Instructive Summary of the Events in the Old and New World, Embracing Politics, Labor, Accidents, Crime, Industry, Etc.

FINISHING UP BUSINESS

Several Important Conference Reports Acted Upon by Congress

AMENDMENTS to the deficiency appropriation bill were considered by the Senate on the 21st, and one appropriating \$100,000 for the State of Nebraska on account of the 5 per cent. fund arising from the sale of public lands was agreed to. Various other amendments were offered and ruled out on points of order. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendment in addition to the bill was agreed to. The bill was then passed by the Senate, and the House was notified. The House then passed the bill, and the President was notified. The bill was then signed by the President, and the law was enacted.

Some of the amendments were of a technical nature, and were agreed to without discussion. The House then passed the bill, and the President was notified. The bill was then signed by the President, and the law was enacted.

A SENATOR ARRESTED

Ridderberg Makes Annoying Appeal for Recognition and Gets Into Trouble. Senator Ridderberg, of Virginia, was arrested in the National Senate Chamber by the sergeant-at-arms. The night session began at 8 o'clock on the 24th inst., and the galleries were crowded with spectators. But little work had been completed when Mr. Ridderberg made an annoying appeal to the Senate to adjourn until the following day. He was then arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, and taken to the Senate Chamber. He was then released, and the session continued.

BUSINESS FAIRLY brisk

Some Traders Complained, However, and Collections Are Unsatisfactory. In their review of trade for last week, R. G. Dun & Co. say: Traders were waiting, however, for a better season for the export of wool. It does not seem as if spring has arrived, hence there are on hand large stocks of unsold winter goods, which account for the slowness of collections in many quarters, and for the general sense of disappointment. At fully half the rate of last year, the business is not so good as it was last year. The business is not so good as it was last year. The business is not so good as it was last year.

CABINET PERSONNEL

The Maine Statesman Will Be Premier, with the Minnesota Man for the Treasury. A Washington special of the 28th inst. says that New York is still the stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the Cabinet problem. An impression prevails here that the Cabinet of the incoming administration is complete, with the exception of Attorney General, and that no further change will be made in the Cabinet at present arranged. This is the make-up that the President has decided on.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Condition of the National Finances as Shown by the Monthly Statement

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for February:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT	1902	1901
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	162,642,200	162,642,200
Bonds at 4 per cent.	12,000,000	12,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	34,800,000	34,800,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	34,800,000	34,800,000
Principal railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total	240,242,200	240,242,200

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The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for February:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT	1902	1901
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	162,642,200	162,642,200
Bonds at 4 per cent.	12,000,000	12,000,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	34,800,000	34,800,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	34,800,000	34,800,000
Principal railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total	240,242,200	240,242,200

OLD AGE

Old age, says Bill App, has its privileges. It is a blessing of things to grow old and be respected and honored and humored. The very old and the very young are the light and the hope of the world. The dignity and wisdom of age and the innocence of childhood are the best features of life. —Atlantic Constitution.

FATHER AND SON

Sol Smith Russell, the actor, undertook to teach his son Bob a lesson in self-denial. "Look here, Bob," said he, "when you get anything good you must give the best of it to your mother." "I shall do," said Bob. "Mother day I had two apples—one was very ripe, but father was giving the big yellow one to mother." "That was noble," said father, "but you must give the best of it to your mother." "Yes, sir, but mother doesn't eat apples."

INTERESTED PEOPLE

Advertising a patent medicine in the medical way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balm for Coughs and Colds does it is indeed wonderful. The authorities all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free. They may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 25c and 50c. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

THE BOW-UP MOUNTAIN

The great earthquake at Nan-dai-san, Japan, was undoubtedly produced by the sudden explosion of super-heated pent-up steam, either alone or in conjunction with volcanic gases. A late visitor to the spot, Mr. V. L. Lewis, describes the changes presented as truly awe-inspiring. The whole side of a mountain three miles in circumference has been completely leveled away, and leveled, as it had been the mere outside of a house, in the valley below, completely burying beneath it four villages and their surrounding farms, along with all their inhabitants. So stupendous was the force of the explosion that the mere wind-suck knocked down like nine-pins the whole of the trees growing on the opposite mountain-side. A small lake has been formed over the leveled lands by the damming of the river in the valley. —Arkansas Traveler.

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GEN. HARRISON'S FIRST FORMAL ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the inaugural address delivered by Gen. Harrison:

Altogether taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to give his body to the people, and the people covenants to give to the officer a faithful execution of the trust which they make him the faithful defense and security of those whose persons and observance of them, and that neither wealth, station, nor power of combinations shall be able to seduce him from his duty, and to turn them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of enmity or selfishness.

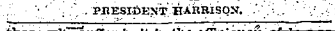
My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but I have no doubt that you will all give to me the same faithful and faithful execution of the trust which I have here before your representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people will give to me the same faithful and faithful execution of the trust which I have here before your representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people will give to me the same faithful and faithful execution of the trust which I have here before your representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people will give to me the same faithful and faithful execution of the trust which I have here before your representatives.

The Nation's Glory.
 "I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country and its steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out

their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged, and the masses are illused. The influence of court and patricians has been reduced, and of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have become weak and killed, and strengthened. The sweet effects of religion have been actually increased. The virtuous and temperance is higher, and more numerous. We have not attained a ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the masses are better than in any other country, and the masses are better than are found elsewhere. We are largely better than they were 100 years ago.

It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. A protective policy had then its opponents. Argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics.

surprises with have recently been established in the South may yet find that a tree barked in the workington, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as their own? We do not doubt that if those men in the South who are of the true views of the rights and constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by the aid of the friends of the Union and of the black man their co-citizens, and safely ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for the South the principles of justice, peace, order and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly maintained. The truest and most judicious relations of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in method and with instruments of justice, the laws now promulgated by Congress, and all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. A citizen may not object which he will enforce. The constitution is not only the basis of laws enacted under it.



those who suffer in it in the emergency or now as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally a

The Naturalization Laws.

"Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful than is being done. Existing laws are too lax, and the administration of them is unimpassive and often unprincipled in form. We accept any man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. We should not cease to be a nation until we have made it impossible to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These

"We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile domination or encroachment. We will not attempt to dominate or to absorb our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people."

Presidential Appointments.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all appointments to civil offices whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President is not only ignorant of the qualifications of others, and there are often many inconsistencies and without any just sense of responsibility, I have a right, I think, to insist that those who

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by the adoption of the suggestions here made. I respect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable publicity of service will certainly not be estimated by me as a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be a lower to serve in the absence of any other qualifications, of course, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be so regarded. I will not, however, encourage the use of the Lexie and of perjury will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importuning will not, therefore, be the best support of a

DI CENSURES THE REVENUES.
 "While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands of the Government, and to provide for such of those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then, and expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon proper grounds. Wastefulness, profligacy, extravagance in public expenditure is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public welfare should be postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added thereto to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenues as to leave no surplus to remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to pollute our income by the payment of interest on a debt, the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect a necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down the credit of our Government or seriously injuring any domestic industry."

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships and of their necessary armament should progress at as rapidly as is consistent with the laws of nature, the laws of man and the workshop. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval lists. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. Exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid service. The United States is one of those rare islands of the sea, the only one where those are provided the development of our trade with states lying south of us is impossible.

"Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such a change in this law as to make it more just to everyone is to be desired, and we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

Various Subjects Alluded To.

"It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakota and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them, the people who have settled these Territories are now a lawless, lawless, and lawless, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make their homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

erest now is manifested in the form of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing out the ballot-box and about elections have been told that the laws as they are might not only be true and pure, but might clearly *not* be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. They will say that the laws as they are take control of elections in a just case, even though the Constitution gives it jurisdiction on but has accepted and adopted the election laws of several States, provided penalties for their violation and made it a crime for any person to obstruct the efficiency of the State laws on unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the case of the State of New York, that the Constitution has such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it. Freedom of the

[illegible]

party contentions. Let those who would dis-
parage the flag, of battle give better proof of their
patriotism and higher gifts to their country
than they have shown in the past. Let success
that is achieved by unfair meth-
ods or by practices that partake of revolting
is hurtful and evanescent even from a party
standpoint. I would remind you of offering opin-
ions on a national referendum, and I would refer
them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should
accept an adverse judgment with the same re-
spect that we would have demanded of our op-
ponents should they have been so favored.
If our other people have governments more
worthy of their respect and love, or a land so
noble in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and
so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and
achievement, let them show it to the world,
and has led at our feet, power and wealth be-
yond definition or calculation. But we must not
forget that we take these gifts upon condition
that Justice and Mercy shall hold the reins of
government, and that Liberty shall be free to
shall be free to all people. I do not mistrust
the future. Danvers have been in frequent am-
bush along our path, but we have uncovered
and vanquished them all. Passion has swept
new demonstration that the great body of our
people are stable, patriotic, and law-abiding.

TRICKS OF DIAMOND SMUGGLERS.

It sometimes happens, said a New York jeweler, that the Collector is notified of the coming of diamond smugglers, as he was in the case of Henry James Marriott some five or six years ago. Marriott stole diamonds valued at \$50,000 from a Paris jeweler named Kramer. Marriott was a clerk in a picture store, and, with his booty and a young girl named Poreux, fled to this country. Two persons answering their description soon after came in a German steamer, and hardly had they landed be-

for United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard was on their track. They were finally traced to Staten Island and arrested at the Battery while coming up to the city. Nearly all of the stones were discovered, some of them being found sewed into a pincushion, a muff, and a pair of trousers in the room of the thieves. Sometimes diamond smugglers are reported by fellow-passengers in whom they have confided, or who have had their suspicions excited by some chance word or act. Diamonds have been found concealed in hair, in women's back hair, and in some instances fastened to the plate of an upper set of false teeth. Some people who are constantly on the go between this country and Europe are habitually watched. One of the strangest cases that ever came under my observation was that of a man who had subjected himself to a great deal of bodily pain to effect his purpose. It was generally understood among his fellow-passengers that he was a great invalid and was suffering from some incurable blood disease that would eventually end his life. When he came off the steamer, supported by attendants, he was indeed a frightful looking object, his face being a mass of eruptions. What it was that excited my suspicions I can't say, but something told me that the man was

impostor and I decided to have him searched. You never saw such an indignant lot of people as they were and their protestations that a search would endanger the life of the invalid almost made me forego my resolution. The look of satisfaction on the invalid's face, however, when I hesitated, settled me, and I had him brought into the inspecting-room, and sent for a physician before examining him, as I wished to take no risks. When the doctor came he felt the man's pulse and looked puzzled. "There is nothing the matter with that man," he said finally, "except extraneous skin poisoning." You may be sure I had him whipped, and that he could be

sure I had him still strapped pretty quickly. Would you believe it? His skin was as white and soft as a baby's, with the exception of five red lumps on the inner side of the thighs that looked like large, undeveloped boils, or carbuncles. The physician examined these curiously and then said to hold him. Three or four of us held him while the doctor made an incision over one of the lumps and extracted—a diamond! You see, the fellow had read that the diggers in the African mines sometimes used this way for concealing valuable gems, and he had tried it. He was the most crestfallen invalid you ever saw, for, besides having all his suffering for nothing, he was out about \$12,000.

Orators' Fright.
A beginner in oratory is like one speaking a foreign language; he says what he can, not what he would. When Stratford Canning, subsequently the cool, imperious English Ambassador at Constantinople, made his first speech in Parliament, he was so frightened that he felt like a skater, under whose gyrations the treacherous ice has given way and left him to flounder in the water.

"Well," answered the great debater, "I'll tell you honestly. When I have a statement to make in the House, I don't feel at all comfortable; but in debate, when I have to deal with some antagonist, the case is quite different," and a flash from his eye confirmed the truth of what he said.

Robert Smith, brother of Sydney Smith, known among his friends as "Bobus," was a wit, a scholar, and a lawyer, who, before judges and juries, had a reputation as an advocate; but when he spoke in the House of Commons, he tried to pass from one branch of argument to another, and, in musical phraseology, "missed stays," and — was obliged to sit down.

There are effective orators who are never free, when they rise to speak, from the apprehension of failure. One of the most witty, graceful, and eloquent speakers in Parliament, George Canning, said he never rose without the fear of being obliged to sit down for lack of something to say. Doubtless the apprehension made him more eloquent, for nervousness, if controlled, stimulates an orator to do his best.

from the "Board of Green Cloth," Buckingham Place, saying that the apples were being used and, that while everybody was very glad to get a chance at them, yet it was not customary there to receive presents and that a check for £3 would be sent to him. In due time the paymaster of the household, located at St. James Palace, sent on the check and the New York man receipted it to the Lord Steward's Department. Thus the happy man raked in three palaces with one barrel of apples.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Children's Joys.

Little duties, early assumed, make greater ones to follow easier of accomplishment. But if you intend to teach your children to put away their clothing or their toys, provide places and insist upon their being put there. And don't yield to them, as you will many times be tempted to do, when they complain that they "don't feel like it." If you keep a damp wash-rag on a low nail in the bathroom there will be no necessity for you to drop your work to wipe George's fingers after he has finished his.

Most children will enjoy brushing their own teeth. Just here let us offer a word of advice. Begin when your baby is eighteen months old to clean his tiny teeth, and keep it up as regularly as you do your own. Dentists will tell you this is none too early; that the second set will be all the sounder, and beside the children will be spared much suffering from toothache.

Teach the children to be careful of their playthings. The time to have them put away is when they begin to kick them about. Don't have them all out at the same time. Hide a few for a week.

And don't forget one thing more: teach the babies to sing. There are so many merry jingles for children nowadays. They can often catch the tune of your lullaby, as they close their tired eyes in sleep. Some primary teacher will gladly give you her school songs, or you can get some kindergarten plays. The St. Nicholas collection of songs contains bright, sparkling melodies for children of all ages. Remember, too, the Sunday-school songs. You will be rested some day when the little folks place the chairs in rows, open books and sing "in childish" joy as they follow through like cannonballs.

But be careful of one thing; don't do too much. Don't get the children into the habit of always depending on you for their enjoyment, but make them self-reliant in work and play.

Stanley's Labors on the Congo

A railroad has been planned to

freight around the catanets. Soon, trading-stations will be established along the live thousand miles of navigable waters of the great river. Stanley found a vast country that had no owner. The river drains a region that contains more than a million square miles, much of which is well peopled. The Congo Free State, founded by Stanley's friend, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, lies chiefly south of the great bend of the river, and contains an area of one million five hundred and eighty thousand square miles; its population is more than forty-two millions. The articles collected from the African trade are ivory, palm-oil, gum-copal, rubber, beeswax, cabinet-woods, hippopotamus teeth and hides, monkey-skins, and divers other things. These are bought with goods, such as colored beads, brass and copper wire, cotton cloth, cutlery, guns, ammunition, and a great variety of articles known as "notions," or "trade-goods." The basis of all buying and selling in the Congo Free State is free trade; all nations that participated in the Berlin Congo Conference have right to trade and barter and establish posts within the boundaries of that territory, vast and rich, made accessible through the labors of Stanley.—*Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.*

One, and only one, of the v

lous centers of the world's population still remains shut up from travel; that is the capital of Thibet. The peculiar religion of that country has had force enough to absolutely inclose Lhassa, the

capital of Dalai Lama, from all approach. Only six or seven Europeans ever set foot in that city, and none of them are alive. But the famous Russian traveler, Prejevalsky, has made

three attempts, and is now about to make the fourth. On the third he was obliged to turn back after reaching within twenty miles of the city. From one alone of his expeditions he

brought back 5,000 specimens of plants, besides enormous collections of fish, insects, and animals—one-fifth of the whole being new to science; so that his failures are in the highest degree suc-

cesses. Fifty years ago one-half of the world was unknown ground.

Saved from a Boycott.

"So you are married!" exclaimed one

"Yes."

"And to Mr. Blank?"

"Yes."

"But I thought you broke your en-

"I did—almost, but he threatened to have me boycotted and I thought it best to marry him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A BOY in a Brooklyn school yelled "fire!" just to see what his teacher would do. He found out. She licked him until he had to take a week's vacation.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CLEVELAND'S SUCCESSOR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Fifty Thousand People Through the Streets of Washington to Witness the Inaugural Exercises—Chief Justice Fuller Administers the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Benjamin Harrison took the oath of office which made him President of the United States at 12:15 o'clock noon Monday. The ceremony took place on the eastern portico of the capitol, on which were gathered thousands of the noted public men of the country. The party stood facing the famous "Peace" monument, which seemed to rise from a black-waved ocean of umbrellas. The people surged into the plaza in front of the capitol, and as the new President raised his hand from the Bible on which he swore to

cation of the President of the readiness of the two houses of Congress to adjourn. The joint committee having been communicated with President Cleveland conveyed his answer to their respective houses that he had no further communications to make. The committee of arrangements then waited upon Mr. Morton, who was in attendance at the Vice-President's office at the capitol. Having received their notification the Vice-President-elect entered the Senate chamber by the main door. His presence having been announced by the door-keeper, the Senate arose. President pro tempore Ingalls standing said: "Senators: The Chair has the pleasure to announce that the Vice-President-elect of the United States is in the Senate chamber and is agreeable to him the Chair will administer to him the oath of office."

The Vice-President-elect, having advanced to the President's desk, there took the oath prescribed by law, after which he was conducted to a seat at the right of the Pres-

ident at the hour set for the great event of the day. The newly-elected President, who had



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been escorted from his temporary residence at the Arlington hotel by the retiring President and the committee of arrangements and attendant body of soldiers, entered the Senate chamber, accompanied by his predecessor and the committee, and was shown to a seat in front of the secretary's desk, the ex-President and members of the committee sitting on his right.

The Vice-President then announced from the chair: "The sergeant-at-arms will now execute the order of the Senate relating to the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States." The persons in the Senate chamber then proceeded to the platform on the eastern portico of the capitol in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme court of the United States, ex-President Hayes, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, the Supreme court of the United States led by Chief Justice Fuller, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, the committee of arrangement, the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, the members of the Senate, the diplomatic corps, the heads of executive departments, the members of the House of Representatives and Representatives-elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States and others admitted to the floor.

Upon reaching the platform on the eastern portico, the President-elect, Chief Justice and committee of arrangements occupied seats on a raised dais. It was still raining and the party had to use umbrellas. The others of the distinguished parties present in the Senate occupied seats in the vicinity. Before the stand were thousands of people, filling the spacious plaza east of the capitol and the escorting soldiery massed in the rear, the saluting battery in the park and the participating soldiery and civic bodies formed in positions converging upon the plaza ready to swing into column when the procession moved from the capitol to the reviewing stand of the President in front of the Executive Mansion.

The President, as soon as the arrangements on the platform were completed, turned facing the Chief Justice, in the pres-



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ence of the people, the clerk of the Supreme court advancing between held an open Bible, the President resting the palm of his right hand upon the open page and repeating after the Chief Justice the oath prescribed by the constitution. Having finished the new President leaned over and kissed the sacred book as a symbol of acknowledgment of his great trust in behalf of the people and their institutions.

Chief Justice Fuller then extended his hand in greeting, the Vice-President advanced and extended the same form of salutation on behalf of the legislative coordinate branch of the government. The moment the President placed his lips upon the Bible in response to a given signal the batteries in the park fired a national salute and the troops presented arms. Then the President delivered his address. The Senate returned to its chamber and formally adjourned for the day. The committee on arrangements having charge of the President escorted him to the state carriage, drawn by four horses, awaiting him at the Senate entrance. The President took a position near the head of the column, passing down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where he reviewed the great procession from the stand erected for the purpose in company with a large number of prominent officials of the States and nation and the diplomatic corps.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.

A Magnificent Display in Honor of the New President.

The procession, which was one of the longest ever seen in Washington, was arranged according to the historical rank of the States represented by the organization. The military and civic organizations of the State first ratifying the constitution had the first place on the list; then those of the second State to ratify, and so on till the end of the original thirteen States. Then followed the representatives of the other States in the order of their admission into the Union. The number of persons taking part in the procession, including civic and military organizations, is estimated at nearly 50,000, and the display is counted the grandest ever witnessed in Washington on any occasion of this kind.

The Inaugural Ball-Room.

The inaugural ball was held in the immense interior court of the Pension Office building. It easily accommodates 5,000 people, and from 2,000 to 3,000 can dance at one time. A grander place for an inaugural ball could not have been planned. There is more room for gorgeous decoration and lighting than is to be found perhaps in any other building in the country. In fact there is nothing like it in the United States. The height from the floor to the roof is fully 150 feet, and with the balconies running all around festooning can be done that would be impossible in a hall of the ordinary height.

FORMING THEATRICAL COMPANIES.

How Actors Are Engaged and the Salaries They Receive.

A dramatic agency is the intelligence office of the theatrical profession, and there the names and addresses of the majority of people connected with the stage are registered. At one such office there are over 2,000 names on the books. These are arranged according to the lines of business, and an agent can turn instantly to any department about which there is an inquiry. Not only actors are supplied by these offices, but business managers, advance agents, property men, carpenters, wardrobe women, dressers, etc. Many well-known actors and actresses, whose services are in constant demand, very seldom get engagements through agencies, as managers write to them making offers. The

great majority of the engagements are, however, made by the agents. A manager who wants a company gives an agent an idea of how many people he needs, the respective lines of business and the salaries he is willing to pay. The agent goes over his books and submits a list of names, and the manager makes his selections, and then meetings are arranged and offers made and accepted or rejected as the case may be. Naturally, a great deal of power has become vested in the theatrical agents. There are only two or three of any considerable importance in this city. They have their likes and dislikes, and practically have been for some time the arbiters of the destinies of many actors who have not become sufficiently famous to be in general demand. It is with a view of conducting this business with more equal justice to all that the Actor's Fund has established an agency, controlled by a committee, and which, while offering superior advantages in some ways, charge less commission than is exacted under the old system. As a rule, that was for a season's engagement or "job" as they are technically termed, 5 per cent.

In the agencies the walls are generally lined with the portraits of actors and actresses, and these are necessarily great helps to a manager in picking out persons we may desire to see. Salaries range all the way from \$20 to \$250 per week. There are a few people who get more than the higher figure, but they are not those who have to resort to agencies. Leading men and women may be procured all the way from \$10 to \$250 per week. This is a wide difference, but equally different is the amount of ability to be secured. For \$40 a respectable actor may be obtained for cheap companies playing in small towns or in cities in what used to be called "dime museums." In companies playing at the high-priced theaters leading men and women generally receive from \$75 to \$125 a week. As a rule, the women get a little more than the men, and this is only fair, as their dress is considerably more expensive, and in hotels they need better rooms and more fires than the men. Juvenile men and women are obtained at from \$40 to \$60. Comedians at about the same rates, unless of exceptional merit.

The heavy man and character actor are the best paid after the leading people, receiving anywhere from \$60 to \$100. Old men and women rarely get much over \$30, and the small people, or fillers-up, are paid from \$20 to 35. Unquestionably the rank and file of the profession are under-paid, while many of the leaders receive far more than they deserve or than the same amount of ability would obtain in any other business. While even the small figures quoted may seem liberal, it must be remembered that salaries are very often uncertain, and that even when they are paid regularly it is rarely for more than eight months in the year. Dress is expensive, and living in even second-class hotels is costly. An actor who is economical can rarely keep his expenses below \$15, and has therefore, all he can do to save enough to carry him through the long summer vacation. Husbands and wives are seldom engaged in the same company, as managers have learned that any dispute or trouble with one means the same with both. It is no easy matter to replace people in the middle of a season, and perhaps at a distance of over a thousand miles from New York. Nearly all the principal companies are made up in this city, and the necessary work begins with the summer and continues till the opening of the season. Engagements for the local stock companies are rarely made through agents. Positions in these are the prizes of the profession, and the managers are inundated with personal and written applicants.

A Plea for the Mother-in-Law.

Poor mother-in-law! How they do abuse you. You have brought up a daughter to be pretty and nice and accomplished and attractive. You have fixed her up and got her all sorts of beautifying features, dresses, ribbons, hats, and goodness knows what all, just to make her worthy of him, and he comes along, carries her off and tells you to mind your own business. It isn't fair, is it? It does not matter that her father did the same to your mother, and you perhaps aided and abetted him. It is hard that after going through all the work of finding out how married life works you don't get the chance to exercise your vast fund of knowledge upon somebody else. It's like learning the multiplication table and never having anything to count. Well, you have to make up your mind to one thing—that if you can't render any more practical service to the young man than giving him advice as to what your husband used to do—and I dare say you objected to everything he used to do when he did—you will not be popular. You are like everything and

everybody else nowadays. Your experience is not worth a cent; if it were there wouldn't be so many divorcees. But if you can't give the young man a handsome check about the New Year time, or if you haven't a little property worth thinking about in your lifetime to leave him when you die, why live a long way off, and be sure and go to see your daughter when he is out. It is a woman's fate to give forever more than she gets. She suffers and enjoys only with others. She has no joy that comes only to her. If her husband is successful, famous, rich, she enjoys the reflected happiness. If he is sick and suffering, she suffers sometimes more than he, and when she has children she has no life of her own to speak of. She suffers and enjoys with them. And when she becomes a little independent, and resents too gross injustice, her own sex rise up and call her unwomanly. If women did not keep one another down the men would be afraid to miss a car, to be five minutes late for dinner, or to be out of the house after dark, for men are cowards before good women.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Making Base-Balls.

Winding base-balls by hand is a thing of the past, says the Philadelphia Record. Machines have been invented to do the work automatically, consequently every ball is like its fellow. Each machine winds two balls at one time. A little para rubber ball weighing three-quarters of an ounce, around which one turn has been made with an end of a skein of old-fashioned gray stocking-yarn, is slipped into the machine. Then another, after which the boy in charge touches a lever, the machine starts, and the winding begins. The rubber ball is hidden in a few seconds and in its place appears a little gray yarn ball that rapidly grows larger and larger. When it appears to about half the size of the regulation base-ball there is a click, the machine stops, the yarn is cut, and the boy picks out the ball and tosses it into a basket. When this basket is full it is passed along to another boy who runs a similar machine, where an half-ounce layer of worsted yarn is put on.

The next machine adds a layer of strong white-cotton thread, and by watching closely as the white appears on the surface of the gray the beauty of the winding machine can be appreciated. There is perfect regularity and no point where the thread crosses offener than in another. A coating of rubber cement is next applied, and a half-ounce layer of the very best fine worsted completes the ball with the exception of the cover. Each ball when completed must weigh five and a quarter ounces and measure nine and a quarter inches in circumference. The minute differences in the balls are equalized by the thickness of the cover.

Every ball and cover is weighed before the cover is sewed on. The cover resembles two figures 8s in shape and is cut from selected and specially prepared horse hides. There is only one kind of professional dead-ball made; the supposed differences lying in the cover and stamps only. The patentees of the winding machines employ about five hundred hands at their factory in this city and have about 40,000 dozen balls now in stock. Several cheap grades of balls are also manufactured, those retailing for 5 and 10 cents being made from pressed leather shavings.

Cleopatra Wasn't Handsome.

Mrs. Lew Wallace has been writing a new book which she calls "The Reposa in Egypt." In it she discusses the Pyramids, Suez, and Sinai, the Obelisks and Alexandria, and, in connection with her account of the latter city, she tells some entertaining things regarding Cleopatra, who, once in the tropical airs of that old city, rode on swift camels and floated in gilded barges with Antony, and, after years of revel, she was buried there, with imperial pomp, in her tomb. For women who erroneously think that beauty alone pleases, Mrs. Wallace pictures Cleopatra as bewitching in manners, but not personally even pretty. She had command of seven languages, and she knew how to flatter the vanity of men by adapting herself to their varying moods and exerting herself to be fascinating. Her whole aim and study was to please and her voice was like a musical instrument tuned with many strings. The secret of her success with Antony was that she gave him no time to thing, lest reflection and repentance might rob her of her hero. Mrs. Wallace saw the portrait of Cleopatra at Denderah, and has much to say of this woman who held in check the General's wars, changed the map of the world, and added miseries to the hard fate of the Egyptians.—Exchange.

Kissed the Boy.

Here is a pretty story of Miss Mary Anderson told by the Boston Transcript. As Miss Anderson was passing through one of the great dry goods stores, the salesmen recognized her and whispered to each other:

"There goes Mary Anderson!"

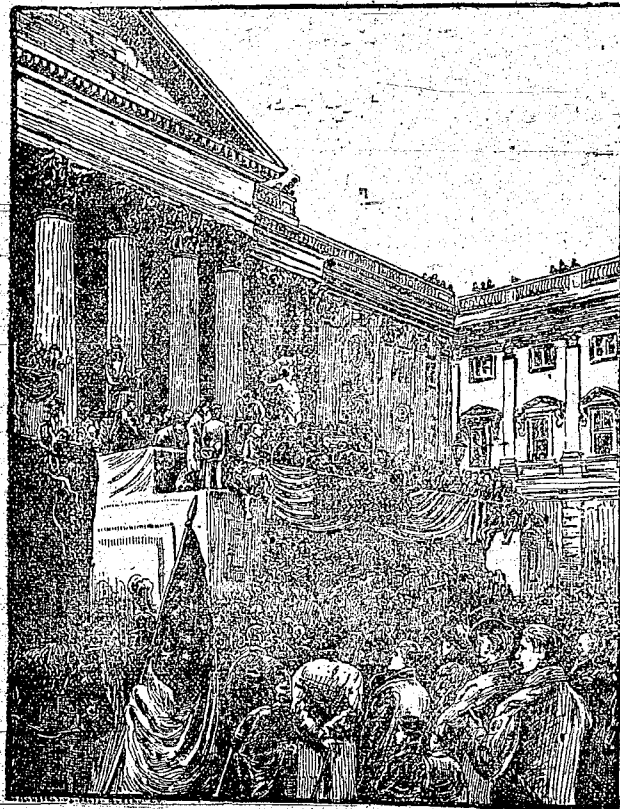
A little cash boy, hearing the remark too late to see her face, exclaimed: "Oh, why didn't you let me know in time? I haven't got money enough to go to see her play, but I might have looked at her."

The lady had not passed out of hearing. Turning back she stooped and kissed the boy.

"There, my lad," she said, "you cannot only say that you have seen Mary Anderson, but that she has kissed you."

A LARGO decrease of Chinese immigration into British Columbia is reported.

SIR WILLIAM PEARCE left a fortune of \$6,250,000; all to his widow and son.



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

they and preserve the constitution of the United States, a cheer so intense in its enthusiasm that it seemed to make "Peace" wink told the waiting thousands that the formal act of the inauguration had been completed.

EARLY MORNING SCENES.

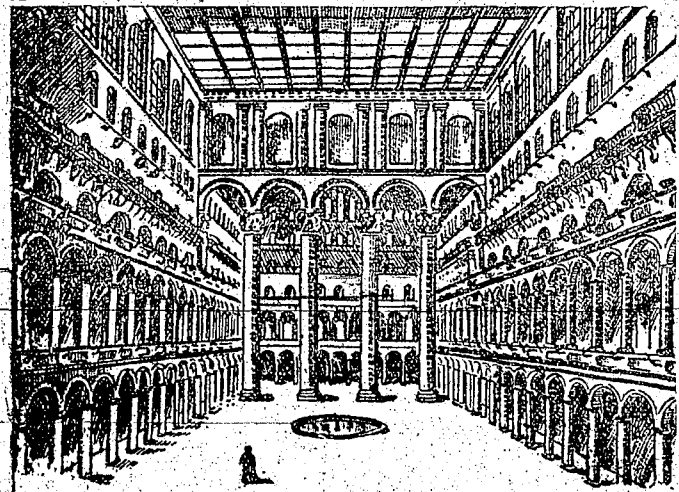
Pouring Rain Scarcely Dampens the Enthusiasm.

Washington, which generally sleeps late, was astir early. The boning of drums, the sound of ogle and fife, and the marching and counter-marching of arriving troops were heard all night long and the dawn of day saw Pennsylvania avenue and the neighboring streets busy with military and with the preparations for the events of the day. At all the centers there was great activity. Hotels were crowded to their utmost limits, so were the apartment-houses and boarding-houses. In the capitol and departments companies of troops of the various States had been given temporary quarters and daylight found the corridors of those great buildings strewn with sleeping men in military uniform. As the morning wore on the bustle and activity increased. The great event of the

pent of the Senate. That retiring officer rising, pronounced his valedictory, at the conclusion of which, the great clock of the Senate pointing at the moment of meridian, he declared the Senate adjourned without day. The now President of the Senate the instant his predecessor retired from his seat took the chair. The retiring President delivered to him the ivory gavel, the insignia of the authority of the body over which he presides. The Vice-President of the United States and the president of the Senate, Mr. Morton, after a few introductory remarks, proclaimed the Senate in session by virtue of the proclamation of the President, which the Secretary of the Senate read. The newly-elected Senators whose credentials were on file were called forward in alphabetical order in groups of four by the Secretary and the oaths of office administered.

TAKING THE OATH.

Benjamin Harrison Solemnly Swears to Support the Constitution. Senators Cockrell, Hoar, and Cullom, representing the inaugural committee, called upon Mr. Halford and upon the President-elect at 10:30 o'clock, and the



THE INAUGURAL BALL-ROOM.

day was not to take place until high noon, and the huge procession of 50,000 people, military and civic, would not move until near that hour. Yet by 10 o'clock the long line of seats which had been erected up and down Pennsylvania avenue began to be black with people anxious to see the spectacular features of the day. The great mass of people of course were deprived of the privilege of witnessing the event which took place inside the capitol, for but a handful compared with those who are in the city could be given accommodation in the Senate chamber. At the inauguration proper, however, all are permitted to see, provided they can get near enough to the grand stand to do so.

MORTON INAUGURATED.

The Oath of Office Administered to the Vice President.

The ceremonies of inauguration began with the organization of the Senate. At 10 a. m. the Senate and House had named the usual joint committee of notifi-

finishing touches of the plans for the program at the capitol were completed.

At 10:45 o'clock, Mr. Harrison and his party took carriages and were driven to Willard's hotel, where they were to meet President Cleveland, who was to escort, according to the usual custom, his successor to the capitol for inauguration.

The delay at Willard's was very brief, and at 11 o'clock the retiring President and the one who was so shortly to be his successor were driven to the capitol, followed by a selected military guard and accompanied by the Vice-President-elect. The families of President Harrison and Vice-President also followed in carriages, and on their arrival all were shown to rooms in the Senate end of the capitol. Adjoining the Senate chamber are two rooms set aside for the use of the President and Vice-President, elegantly furnished and only a few steps from the Senate chamber. Here the three central figures of the occasion, the retiring President, the President-elect, and the Vice-President-elect, remained un-